

IkiGai: Medication Reminder with Facial Recognition

1st Hasibul Hasan

Dept. Of CSE

Independent University, Bangladesh

Dhaka, Bangladesh

2022347@iub.edu.bd

2nd Mukut Protim

Dept. of CSE

Independent University, Bangladesh

Dhaka, Bangladesh

2020086@iub.edu.bd

3rd Sristy Roy

Dept. of CSE

Independent University, Bangladesh

Dhaka, Bangladesh

2022581@iub.edu.bd

4th Mostofa Fahim Hasan

Dept. of CSE

Independent University, Bangladesh

Dhaka, Bangladesh

2220440@iub.edu.bd

Abstract—This paper introduces "IKigai," a cutting-edge robotic system that integrates facial recognition with medication reminder functionalities to enhance adherence to prescribed medication schedules. This system is specifically designed to assist elderly patients and individuals with cognitive impairments, providing a secure, personalized, and reliable healthcare assistant in both clinical and home environments. By leveraging deep learning for facial recognition, IKigai ensures accurate user identification, verifying each patient's identity before dispensing reminders or health notifications. This feature not only improves safety but also minimizes risks associated with medication errors, which are prevalent among patients managing multiple prescriptions. The robot's modular design includes multiple automated functionalities: medication scheduling, real-time user authentication, alarming, and navigation, all of which work together to streamline patient support. By operating autonomously, IKigai also facilitates effective patient-robot interaction, positioning itself as a practical solution in healthcare where direct human oversight is limited. Through continuous monitoring and reminders, IKigai assists patients in adhering to their prescribed regimens, which can reduce hospital readmissions and improve long-term health outcomes. This paper discusses the design, implementation, and testing of IKigai, highlighting its potential as a patient-centered robotic assistant that bridges gaps in healthcare delivery and enhances the quality of life for those needing regular medical management.

Keywords—Medication Adherence, Patient Monitoring, Real-time Tracking, Face Recognition, Deep Learning, Telemedicine Remote Healthcare Solution

I. INTRODUCTION

"IkiGai," drawing from the Japanese concept that embodies "the value of life," is a healthcare robot meticulously designed to improve patient care through tailored medication reminders and secure facial recognition. This system aims to support elderly patients and individuals managing complex or multiple prescriptions, providing an autonomous, personalized approach to patient assistance within hospitals and healthcare facilities. Inspired by IkiGai's core meaning—finding purpose and value—this robotic solution emphasizes patient safety, privacy, and engagement while addressing several key healthcare needs. IkiGai integrates advanced facial recognition technology

for accurate patient identification, ensuring that each interaction is tailored to the patient's unique medical requirements. When programmed with a patient's medication schedule by healthcare providers, IkiGai uses a combination of audio and visual prompts to remind patients of their medication intake. It verifies adherence by tracking confirmation responses, such as a patient's verbal acknowledgment or gesture, and if a dose is missed, it immediately notifies caregivers, allowing timely intervention and increased patient safety. This feature is particularly valuable for individuals with memory impairments or those requiring frequent reminders. The robot's autonomous navigation capabilities allow it to independently move within hospital settings, visiting patients in their rooms, checking in on their condition, or guiding them to specific departments. IkiGai's mobility enables real-time communication between patients and healthcare staff, and its equipped sensors monitor basic health metrics such as heart rate, temperature, and blood oxygen levels. By continuously reporting these metrics to healthcare professionals, IkiGai supports uninterrupted monitoring and early intervention when patients exhibit abnormal signs. This seamless flow of information is critical in delivering responsive, high-quality care without overburdening medical personnel with routine checks. IkiGai not only improves patient engagement by providing a friendly, interactive interface but also reduces the workload on medical staff by automating tasks such as medication reminders and basic health monitoring. Furthermore, the precision of its facial recognition capabilities minimizes errors in patient identification, ensuring that reminders and sensitive information are delivered only to the correct individual, thus preserving patient confidentiality. However, while IkiGai presents significant advancements, the reliance on facial recognition technology raises potential concerns about privacy and data security. Additionally, ensuring IkiGai's reliable navigation and correct patient identification within busy hospital environments poses technical challenges that are central to its ongoing development. In sum, IkiGai exemplifies a significant advancement in integrating robotics and AI within healthcare, creating a patient-centered solution that

supports medication adherence, personalized care, and real-time monitoring, thereby aligning with the modern healthcare focus on quality, efficiency, and safety.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The paper highlights the challenges faced by families in managing medication schedules for elderly members and patients with conditions like Alzheimer's disease[1]. The robot body includes modules for registration, user login, wireless communication, positioning and navigation, weather updates, and medication storage. This comprehensive design allows for effective medication reminders and additional functionalities such as alarming and positioning, which can significantly aid users in managing their medication schedules[2]. While modern deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have shown remarkable results on large datasets like ImageNet, they often struggle with FER tasks. The literature indicates that shallow CNNs can perform comparably to deeper networks due to issues like overfitting, especially when training data is limited[3]. The proposed research focuses on implementing a biometric system that utilizes human facial features for authentication. This system is integrated into a Medical Tediagnosis Robot, which is designed to operate autonomously. The paper outlines a comprehensive design that includes four automated modules: motion detection, face detection, face recognition, and face tracking. Each module employs different algorithms to ensure the system's stability and effectiveness[4]. The integration of robotics in health care has gained traction, particularly with the development of face robots designed to assist patients. These robots can provide reminders for medication and manage health care data, enhancing patient autonomy and care quality[5]. FER is a significant area of research, particularly in enhancing human-robot interaction. Many studies have focused on improving recognition accuracy on specific datasets, but there is a gap in addressing the practical application of these models in real-world scenarios[6]. Traditional methods of medicine handling were often rudimentary, lacking the precision and flexibility of modern AI-driven systems. Older technologies required more manual intervention and were less accurate, which limited their effectiveness in high-demand environments. In contrast, contemporary AI solutions, including those utilizing Digital Signal Processing (DSP) and advanced Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC), offer superior performance[7]. Govind, S., Patel., Ashish, A., Desai., Yogesh, Y., Kamble., Ganesh, V., Pujari., Priyanka, A., Chougule., V., A., Jujare. (2023). Identification and Separation of Medicine Through Robot Using YOLO and CNN Algorithms for Healthcare. 1:1-5. doi: 10.1109/icaaihi57871.2023.10489407[8]. The paper highlights the significance of face recognition as a leading application of deep learning in real-world scenarios. It emphasizes the need for effective implementation in robots designed for receptionist and security roles, showcasing the growing importance of this technology in various fields[9]., the research compares the current methods of patient identification with the proposed facial recognition approach. It emphasizes the advantages

of faster processing times and improved accuracy in patient tracking, which can lead to better healthcare outcomes[10]. The paper presents an innovative solution in the realm of automated restroom facilities through the development of a face recognition toilet paper robot. This robot integrates several advanced technologies to enhance user experience and manage resources effectively. Here are the key components and findings from the paper[11]. The authors propose an innovative IoT-based medicine reminder and dispensing machine. This machine is designed to store medication doses for an entire week, allowing patients to self-administer their medications while maintaining social distance from healthcare providers. This approach not only protects healthcare workers but also empowers patients, especially the elderly, who may forget to take their medications on time[12]. A significant feature of the system is its ability to monitor the medication-taking process in real time. The sensor unit in the medicine case communicates with the hospital, patient, and acquaintance terminals, allowing for immediate updates and alerts regarding medication adherence. This real-time capability is crucial for timely interventions if a patient misses a dose[13]. The paper emphasizes the necessity of face recognition systems in medical settings, particularly for identifying patients in uncontrolled environments. This is crucial for ensuring accurate patient identification, which can significantly impact treatment and care[14]. The robot face is engineered with a low-cost approach, employing only seven degrees of freedom (DOF) to create various facial expressions. This design choice is significant as it balances functionality with affordability, making the technology accessible for broader applications in health care settings [15]. The implementation of this facial recognition based monitoring system is expected to greatly improve the working efficiency and accuracy of ICU operations. By automating the monitoring process, medical staff can focus on providing care rather than constantly observing patients, thus optimizing workflow in high-pressure environments[18]. The method proposed in this paper reflects a growing trend in the use of technology for personal care. It showcases how electronic devices can be leveraged not just for communication or entertainment, but also for enhancing personal grooming and hygiene. This aligns with broader research trends focusing on the intersection of technology and daily life [17]. Attendance marking systems are essential in educational institutions for tracking student presence. Traditional methods, such as roll calls and sign-in sheets, are often time-consuming and prone to errors. The integration of technology, particularly face recognition, has emerged as a promising solution to enhance efficiency and accuracy in attendance management[18]. The literature review discusses the development of medical dispenser systems that enhance the distribution of medications, particularly in light of the challenges posed by infectious diseases. It emphasizes the necessity for efficient solutions to minimize crowded environments that heighten contamination risks. The integration of face recognition technology, specifically using Histogram Oriented Gradients (HOG), is highlighted for its ability to securely identify authorized users without physical contact,

thus reducing virus transmission. Additionally, the use of machine learning algorithms in the system allows for effective face recognition, achieving an accuracy of 80%. The literature review of the Medical Tele-Diagnosis Robot (MTR) paper highlights its increasing importance in healthcare, especially in rural areas with limited medical access. It identifies key challenges, particularly in visual communication between specialists and patients, necessitating enhancements for effective tele-diagnosis. To address these challenges, the paper introduces a face identification and tracking system to automate visual interactions, ensuring medical professionals maintain clear contact with patients. Additionally, it discusses a motion detection module, which utilizes an improved technique suitable for real-time applications in dynamic environments, achieving a motion detection accuracy of 96%. The literature on face recognition technology in healthcare kiosks emphasizes its advantages over traditional biometric systems like fingerprint and iris recognition, which can be limited by issues of loss or forgetfulness. The integration of deep learning, particularly through Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) such as VGG16, ResNet50, Xception, and MobileNet, has significantly improved image recognition capabilities. The study compares these architectures, revealing that VGG16 achieves 100% accuracy but struggles with real-time detection, while ResNet50 offers high accuracy (99.531) and performs well in real-time applications. In contrast, Xception and MobileNet have lower accuracies (80.018 and 92.934, respectively) and also face real-time detection challenges. The research underscores the need for effective user identification in real-time scenarios and calls for further exploration to enhance system robustness across varying lighting conditions and diverse user demographics[25]. The literature review discusses REMICARE, an Android application designed to improve medication adherence and enhance communication between patients and healthcare providers. Key features of REMICARE include an automated reminder system that alerts patients to take their medications on time, a user-friendly interface for easy navigation, and advanced image processing capabilities for efficient medication management. The app also provides secure cloud storage for medical records, facilitating better interaction between patients and doctors, especially for remote consultations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Security is a priority, with the use of RSA encryption and gravitational search algorithms to protect user data, while medication expiry notifications further ensure patient safety[26]. The paper titled "Design of medical robot control system based on single-chip microcomputer" outlines a novel medical robot designed to enhance healthcare operations, particularly in managing COVID-19 prevention. The main goal is to assist healthcare services by improving efficiency and reducing manpower needs during the pandemic. The robot is built around the STC89C52 single-chip microcomputer, allowing for effective control of its functions. It features infrared sensors for obstacle detection and navigation, along with a tracking module for optimal pathfinding. Movement is controlled by two DC motors using an L298N drive template, ensuring

precise maneuvering. An intelligent path planning mechanism employs a genetic algorithm to optimize inspections, while an OV2640 camera, powered by an STM32F4 microcontroller, enables data collection and facial mask recognition using the yolov5s algorithm. This functionality allows for real-time communication of patient information to healthcare providers, enhancing safety and operational efficiency in medical environments[27]. The literature review on medication reminder systems emphasizes the critical importance of medication adherence for effective treatment and recovery, as many patients forget to take their medications on time. It discusses existing technology-based solutions, such as the Wedjat smartphone application, aimed at reducing medication administration errors. The proposed system in the review utilizes an Android application that incorporates Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) to improve the accuracy of medication reminders, particularly in interpreting handwritten prescriptions. The choice to develop the application for Android is strategic, given its significant market share, ensuring broader accessibility. The review also points to future enhancements that could make these systems more user-friendly, such as personalized medication information and flexible reminder options, ultimately aiming to promote better medication adherence among users[28]. The literature review on face recognition in medical applications highlights the significant evolution of face recognition technology and its growing relevance in healthcare. It explores various medical applications, such as patient identification, monitoring, and improving the accuracy of medical records, which can streamline processes and enhance patient care. The review emphasizes the integration of deep learning technologies, which enhance face recognition capabilities in complex medical scenarios, leading to innovative solutions in medical engineering. One notable application discussed is the use of face recognition in rehabilitation robotics, allowing for improved patient interaction and personalized therapy sessions. The paper concludes by addressing the promising future prospects of face recognition in transforming medical practices, with ongoing research indicating its potential to significantly enhance healthcare delivery and patient outcomes[29]. The literature review on face recognition in robotics emphasizes its significance for effective human-robot interaction, particularly in ensuring safety and personalization. It focuses on video-based recognition methods suited for mobile robots, enabling continuous individual tracking for interaction. The authors investigate various still-image recognition techniques, highlighting the superiority of combining Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Support Vector Machines (SVM), optimized with genetic algorithms, over traditional methods like eigenface and Fisherface. A key contribution is the integration of face recognition within a particle filtering framework, which enhances adaptability in dynamic environments by fusing different measurement sources. Evaluations in crowded indoor settings demonstrate the robustness of the proposed tracking system against real-world challenges. The authors suggest future research directions to improve algorithm efficiency, accuracy, and adaptabil-

ity in robotic face recognition systems[30].

REFERENCES

- [1] M., Karthik., Mohan, Nathan., R., Dhinesh., S., S., Ashwin. (2024). MEDBOT Artificial Medicine Reminder and Deliver Robot with Line Follower Technique Using Arduino Uno in Healthcare. doi: 10.1109/icdcs59278.2024.10560495
- [2] Liu, Jiangang., Liu, Xing., Zhou, Maojun. (2018). Robot-based medication reminding system.
- [3] Fei, Wang., Hu, Chen., Li, Kong., Weihua, Sheng. (2018). Real-time Facial Expression Recognition on Robot for Healthcare. *Information Systems Research*, 402-406. doi: 10.1109/IISR.2018.8535710
- [4] Muralindran, Mariappan., Manimehala, Nadarajan., Rosalyn, R., Porle., Norfarariyanti, Parimon., Wei, Leong, Khong. (2016). Towards real-time visual biometric authentication using human face for healthcare telepresence mobile robots. *Journal of Telecommunication, Electronic and Computer Engineering*, 8(11):51-56.
- [5] Y., Takahashi., H., Goto., T., Saito. (2001). Health care system using face robot. 120-123. doi: 10.1109/SICE.2001.977818
- [6] Chen, Hu., Ye, Gu., Fei, Wang., Weihua, Sheng. (2018). Facial Expression Recognition and Positive Emotion Incentive System for Human-Robot Interaction. doi: 10.1109/WCICA.2018.8630711
- [7] Govind, S., Patel., Ashish, A., Desai., Yogesh, Y., Kamble., Ganesh, V., Pujari., Priyanka, A., Chougule., V., A., Jujare. (2023). Identification and Separation of Medicine Through Robot Using YOLO and CNN Algorithms for Healthcare. 1:1-5. doi: 10.1109/icaaihi57871.2023.10489407
- [8] S., Jayanthi., J., B., Anishkka., A., Deepthi., E., Janani. (2019). Facial Recognition And Verification System For Accessing Patient Health Records. 2019:1266-1271. doi: 10.1109/ICCS45141.2019.9065469
- [9] Q. -M. Ky, D. -N. Huynh and M. -H. Le, "Receptionist and Security Robot Using Face Recognition with Standardized Data Collecting Method," 2020 5th International Conference on Green Technology and Sustainable Development (GTSD), Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 2020, pp. 597-603, doi: 10.1109/GTSD50082.2020.9303087.
- [10] Vinay, Kumar, Verma., Vanika, Kansal., Pankhuri, Bhatnagar. (2020). Patient Identification using Facial Recognition. doi: 10.1109/ICFCR50903.2020.9250002
- [11] Zhang, Chang. (2017). Face recognition toilet paper robot and use method thereof.
- [12] (2022). IoT based Medicine Reminder and Dispensing Machine. doi:10.1109/icaais53314.2022.9743097
- [13] Han, Young, Hun., Han, Seung, Hun. (2020). IOTTaking medicine reminder IOTsystem.
- [14] (2022). Face Recognition System for Medical Information Modeling Using Machine Learning. 353-373. doi: 10.4018/978-1-6684-4580-8.ch019
- [15] Yoshihiko, Takahashi., Hiroshi, Goto., Hiroyuki, Shigemoto. (2006). Facial expressions of simplified robot face for health care system. *Transactions of the Institute of Measurement and Control*, 28(2):163-176. doi: 10.1191/0142331206TM144OA
- [16] Song, Yukun. (2020). Medical alarm system and method based on facial image recognition.
- [17] Cheng-Ching, Chien., Guo-Tao, Feng. (2015). Electronic device and computer-based method for reminding using the electronic device.
- [18] Somisetty, Teja., Diksha, Rani., K., Dinesh., Poloju, Nithin., Pothana, Venkata, Mouli, Murapaka. (2024). Attendance Marking System Using Face Recognition. *Social Science Research Network*, doi: 10.2139/ssrn.4486841
- [19] Lukman, Chaiyarab., Chaiyanas, Mopung., Theekapun, Charoenpong. (2021). Authentication System by using HOG Face Recognition Technique and Web-Based for Medical Dispenser Machine. 97-100. doi: 10.1109/ICKII51822.2021.9574661
- [20] Shi, Yuzhong. (2013). Medicine automatic reminder.
- [21] Muralindran, Mariappan., Manimehala, Nadarajan., Rosalyn, R., Porle., Brendan, Khoo., Wong, Wei, Kitt., Vigneswaran, Ramu. (2014). An Application on Medical Tele-Diagnosis Robot (MTR) for Real-Time Motion Detection. *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, 664:355-359. doi: 10.4028/WWW.SCIENTIFIC.NET/AMM.664.355
- [22] Alvian, Tedy, Aditya., Riyanto, Sigit., Bima, Sena, Bayu, Dewantara. (2022). Face Recognition Using Deep Learning as User Login on Healthcare Kiosk. 292-297. doi: 10.1109/ICITEE56407.2022.9954080
- [23] Han, Young, Hun., Han, Seung, Hun. (2020). IOTTaking medicine reminder IOTsystem.
- [24] Alvian, Tedy, Aditya., Riyanto, Sigit., Bima, Sena, Bayu, Dewantara. (2022). Face Recognition Using Deep Learning as User Login on Healthcare Kiosk. 292-297. doi: 10.1109/ICITEE56407.2022.9954080
- [25] (2022). Face Recognition Using Deep Learning as User Login on Healthcare Kiosk. doi: 10.1109/icitee56407.2022.9954080
- [26] Yanhao, Hou. (2023). REMICARE—Medicine Intake Tracker and Healthcare Assistant. 273-283. doi: 10.1007/978-981-19-6088-8_5
- Kaixuan, Fan., Zilin, Xin., Peiran, Cui. (2022). Design of medical robot control system based on single-chip microcomputer. 577-583. doi: 10.1109/CISCE55963.2022.9851043
- [28] Bhadane, Ashwini., Kale, Sapna., Bhuse, Ishwari., Pawar, Pallavi., P., N., Achaliya. (2013). An Android based Medication Reminder System based on OCR using ANN. 25-30.
- [29] Wen-Feng, Wang., Jingjing, Zhang., Yong, He. (2021). Perspectives of face recognition with medical applications. doi: 10.1109/ICCEAI52939.2021.00104
- Thierry, Germa., Romain, Rioux., Michel, Devy., Frédéric, Lerasle. (2009). A tuning strategy for face recognition in robotic application. 514-522.